

## HOV

- You shall find 'em either *botbruid*'d youth,  
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
HOTCOCKLES. *n. f.* [*hautes coquilles*, French.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.  
The chytindra is certainly not our *botcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by striking. *Arbutus, and Pope's Mar. Scribl.*  
As at *botcockles* once I laid me down,  
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,  
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I  
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye. *Gay's Post.*  
HOTHEAD'D. *adj.* [*hot and head*.] Vehement; violent; passionate.  
One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and publick liberty, nor a *botheaded*, crackbrained coxcomb forward for a scheme of moderation. *Arbutus.*  
HOTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*hot and house*.]  
1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.  
Now the profellies a *botthouse*, which, I think, is a very ill house too. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*  
2. A brothel.  
Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,  
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,  
Tells you it is a *botthouse*; so it may,  
And fill be a whorehouse: th' are synonyma. *Ben. Johnson.*  
HOTLY. *adv.* [*from hot*.]  
1. With heat; not coldly.  
2. Violently; vehemently.  
The flag was in the end fo *botly* pursued, that he was driven to make courage of despair. *Sidney.*  
I do contest  
As *botly* and as nobly with thy love,  
As ever in ambitious strength I did  
Contend against thy valour. *Shak. Coriolanus.*  
The enemy, now at hand, began *botly* to skirmish in divers places with the Christians. *Knollet's History of the Turks.*  
Though this controversy be revived, and *botly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal dispute. *Boyle.*  
3. Lustfully.  
Voracious birds, that *botly* bill and breed,  
And largely drink, because on salt they feed. *Dryden.*  
HOTMOUTH'D. *adj.* [*hot and mouth*.] Headstrong; ungovernable.  
I fear my people's faith,  
That *botmouth'd* beast that bears against the curb,  
Hard to be broken. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
HOTNESS. *n. f.* [*from hot*.] Heat; violence; fury.  
HOTSPOTCH. *n. f.* [*bauch en poche*, French; or *hachee en pot*, French, as *Camden* has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used.] A mingled half; a mixture.  
Such patching maketh Littleton's *botspot* of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the same rather to a Babelish confusion than any one entire language. *Camden's Remains.*  
A mixture of many disagreeing colours is ever unpleasant to the eye, and a mixture or *botspotch* of many tastes is unpleasant to the taste. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcass would remain;  
But a maff'd heap, a *botspotch* of the slain. *Dryd. Juvenal.*  
HOTSPUR. *n. f.* [*hot and spur*.]  
1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate and heady.  
My nephew's trespass may be well forgot;  
It hath the excuse of youth and heat of blood,  
A harebrain'd *hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen. *Shaksp. H. IV.*  
Wars are begun by hairbrained dilolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators. *Burton.*  
2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.  
Of such peas as are planted or sown in gardens, the *hotspur* is the speediest of any in growth.  
HOTSPURRED. *adj.* [*from hotspur*.] Vehement; rash; heady.  
To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgment. *Pracham.*  
HOVE. The preterite of *have*.  
HOVEL. *n. f.* [*Diminutive of hope, house, Saxon.*]  
1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.  
So likewise a *hovel* will serve for a room,  
To stacke on the pease, when harvest shall come. *Tusser.*  
If you make a large *hovel*, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed saltpetre. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,  
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd. *Dryden.*  
2. A mean habitation; a cottage.  
The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in such forry *hovels* and sheds as they build to inhabit in during the summer. *Ray on the Creation.*  
To HOVEL. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To shelter in an hovel.  
And wasn't thou fain, poor father,  
To *hovel* thee with twine and rogues forlorn,  
In short and muffy straw? *Shakspere's King Lear.*

## HOU

- HOVEN. *part. pass.* [*from have*.] Raised; swelled; tumefied.  
Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;  
If cheese be fo *hoven*, make Giff to seek creeks. *Tusser.*  
TO HOVER. *v. n.* [*havis*, to hang over, Welsh.]  
1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.  
Some fiery devil *hovens* in the sky,  
And pours down mischief. *Shak. King John.*  
Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!  
If yet your gentle souls fly in the air,  
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,  
*Hover* about me with your airy wings,  
And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shak. Richard III.*  
A *hovering* mist came swimming o'er his light,  
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. *Dryden's En.*  
Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and settling upon it. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Till as the earthly part decays and falls,  
The captive breaks her prison's mould'ring walls;  
*Hovers* a-while upon the sad remains,  
Which now the pile, or sepulchre, contains,  
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,  
Impatient to regain her native skies.  
Some less rein'd, beneath the moon's pale light,  
*Hover*, and catch the shooting stars by night. *Pope.*  
2. To stand in suspense or expectation.  
The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hoveth* in expectation of new worlds. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
3. To wander about one place.  
We see fo warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Addison.*  
The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind fully posses itself of it; in the other, it only *hovens* about it. *Leila.*  
HOUGH. *n. f.* [*hog*, Saxon.]  
1. The lower part of the thigh.  
Blood shall be from the iword unto the belly, and dung of men unto the camel's *hough*. *2 Esd. xiii. 36.*  
2. [*Hut*, French.] An adz; an hoe. See HOE.  
Did they really believe that a man, by *hovings* and an adz, could cut a god out of a tree? *Stillington.*  
TO HOUGH. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.  
Thou shalt *hough* their horses. *Jos. ii. 6.*  
2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.  
3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See TO HAWK.  
Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. *Grew's Colmat. Sec. b. i.*  
HOULTR. *n. f.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern counties still retain it.  
HOULTR. *n. f.* [*holt*, Saxon.] A small wood. Obsolete.  
Or as the wind, in *hovels* and shady graves,  
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves. *Fairfax.*  
HOUND. *n. f.* [*pund*, Saxon; *hund*, Scottish.] A dog used in the chase.  
Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, spaniels, curs,  
Are cleped all by the name of dogs. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*  
Jafon threw, but fail'd to wound  
The boar, and slew an underferving *hound*,  
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. *Dryd.*  
The kind spaniel and the faithful *hound*,  
Likest that fox in shape and species found,  
Pursues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*  
TO HOUND. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To set on the chase.  
God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*  
2. To hunt; to pursue.  
If the wolves had been *hounded* by tygers, they should have worried them. *L'Estrange.*  
HO'UNDFISH. *n. f.* A kind of fish.  
HO'UNDSO'NGUE. *n. f.* [*synaglossum*, Latin.] A plant.  
The cup of the flower consists of one leaf, deeply cut into five parts: the flower consists of one leaf, is funnel-shaped, and cut into five segments: the pointal, which arises from the bottom of the flower, changes into a fruit composed of four rough, each for the most part burry cells, and containing a flat seed affixed to a pyramidal and quadrilateral placenta. The proper season to take the roots up is soon after the leaves decay. *Miller.*  
HO'UNDTREE. *n. f.* A kind of tree.  
HOUP. *n. f.* [*hupha*, Latin.] The puet.  
HOURE. *n. f.* [*heure*, French; *hora*, Latin.]  
1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.  
See the minutes how they run:  
How many makes the *hour* full compleat,  
How many *hours* bring about the day,  
How many days will finish up the year,  
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shaksp. H. VI.*  
2. A particular time.  
Vexation

## HOU

- Vexation almost stops my breath,  
That funder'd friends great in the *hour* of death. *Shaksp.*  
When we can treat an *hour* to serve,  
We'll spend it in some ways upon that business,  
If you would grant the time. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*  
The conscious wretch must all his arts reveal,  
From the first moment of his vital breath,  
To his last *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden's En.*  
3. The time as marked by the clock.  
The *hour* runs through the roughest day. *Shakspere.*  
Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept good hours. *Tatler, N<sup>o</sup>. 88.*  
They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own countrymen at midnight. *Addison's Guardian.*  
HO'URGASS. *n. f.* [*hour and glass*.]  
1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.  
Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hour-glass* than by the day's clearness. *Sidney.*  
If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock or *hourglass* than with it; for the mind doth value every moment.  
O, recollect your thoughts!  
Shake not his *hourglass*, when his hasty hand  
Is ebbing to the last. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than elegant.  
We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon.*  
HO'URLY. *adv.* [*from hour*.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.  
Aleyone  
Computes how many nights he had been gone,  
Observes the waining moon with *hourly* view,  
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new.  
We must live in *hourly* expectation of having those troops recalled, which they now leave with us. *Dryden.*  
HO'URLY. *adv.* [*from hour*.] Every hour; frequently. *Swift.*  
She deserves a lord.  
That twenty such rude boys might tend upon,  
And *hourly* call her mistress. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
Our estate may not endure  
Hazard so near us, as doth *hourly* grow  
Out of his lunacies. *Shakspere's Hamlet.*  
They with ceaseless cry  
Surround me, as thou faw't; *hourly* conceiv'd,  
And *hourly* born, with sorrow infinite  
To me! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
Great was their strife, which *hourly* was renew'd,  
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryden.*  
HO'URPLATE. *n. f.* [*hour and plate*.] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.  
If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a distance see what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteness. *L'Estrange.*  
HOUSE. *n. f.* [*pur*, Saxon; *hous*, Dutch; *hufe*, Scottish.]  
1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.  
Sparrows must not build in his *house* caves. *Shakspere.*  
*Houses* are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon, Essay 46.*  
In a *house* the doors are moveable, and the rooms square; yet the *house* is neither moveable nor square. *Watts.*  
2. Any place of abode.  
The bees with smoke, the doves with noisome stench,  
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away. *Shakspere.*  
3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college.  
Theodosius arrived at a religious *house* in the city, where now Constantia resided. *Addison's Spectator.*  
4. The manner of living; the table.  
He kept a miserable *house*, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam. *Swift.*  
5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.  
Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore have need of means of communication, which some make to be the celestial *houses*: those who are for the celestial *houses* worship the planets, as the habitations of intellectual substances that animate them. *Stillington.*  
6. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race.  
The red robe and the white are on his face,  
The fatal colours of our striving *houses*. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*  
An ignominious ransom and free pardon  
Are of two *houses*; lawful mercy sure  
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shak. Measure for Measure.*  
By delaying my last fine, upon your grace's accession to the patrimonies of your *house*, I may seem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*  
A poet is not born in every race;  
Two of a *house* few ages can afford,  
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden's Fables.*

## HOU

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered.  
Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both *houses*, especially that of the lords. *King Charles.*  
TO HOUSE. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]  
1. To harbour; to admit to residence.  
Palladius wished him to *house* all the Helots, and make themselves masters of the gatts. *Sidney.*  
Upon the North-sea a valley *house*th a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Slander lives upon successions, *Shakspere.*  
For ever *house*d where it gets possession. *Bacon.*  
Mere cottagers are but *house*d beggars.  
Oh, can your counsel his despair defer,  
Who now is *house*d in his sepulchre? *Sandys.*  
We find them *housing* themselves under ground in dens. *South's Sermons.*  
In expectation of such times as these,  
A chapel *house*d 'em, truly call'd of ease. *Dryden.*  
2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.  
As we *house* hot country plants to save them, so we may *house* our own to forward them. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
*House* your choicest earnings, or rather set them under a pent-house, to preserve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*  
Wit in northern climates will not blow,  
Except, like orange-trees, 'tis *house*d from snow. *Dryden.*  
TO HOUSE. *v. n.*  
1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside.  
Ne suffer it to *house* there half a day. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
Graze where you will, you shall not *house* with me. *Shak.*  
Summers three times eight, save one,  
She had told; alas, too soon,  
After so short time of breath,  
To *house* with darkness and with death. *Milton.*  
2. To have an astrological station in the heavens.  
In fear of this, observe the flarry signs  
Where Saturn *houses*, and where Hermes joins. *Dryden.*  
I *housing* in the lion's hateful sign,  
Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. *Dryden.*  
HOUSEBREAKER. *n. f.* [*house and break*.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.  
All *housebreakers* and tharpers had thief written in their foreheads. *L'Estrange.*  
HOUSEBREAKING. *n. f.* [*house and break*.] Burglary.  
When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *house-breaking*, he will find the whole paper to the government. *Swift.*  
HOUSEDOG. *n. f.* [*house and dog*.] A mastiff kept to guard the house.  
A very good *house-dog*, but a dangerous cur to strangers, had a bell about his neck. *L'Estrange.*  
You see the goodness of the master even in the old *house-dog*. *Addison's Spectator.*  
HOUSEHOLD. *n. f.* [*house and hold*.]  
1. A family living together.  
Two *households*, both alike in dignity,  
In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,  
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,  
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shakspere.*  
A little kingdom is a great *household*, and a great *household* a little kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Of God observ'd  
The one just man alive, by his command,  
Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheld'st,  
To save himself and *household* from amidst  
A world devote to universal wreck. *Milt. Parad. Lost, b. xi.*  
He has always taken to himself, amongst the sons of men, a peculiar *household* of his love, which at all times he has cherished as a father, and governed as a master: this is the proper *household* of faith; in the first ages of the world, 'twas sometimes literally no more than a single *household*, or some few families. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid,  
And second funerals on the former laid;  
Let the whole *household* in one ruin fall,  
And may Diana's curse o'ertake us all. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Learning's little *household* did embark,  
With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark. *Swift.*  
In his own church he keeps a feast,  
Says grace before and after meat;  
And calls, without affecting airs,  
His *household* twice a day to prayers. *Swift.*  
2. Family life; domestic management.  
An inventory, this importing  
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,  
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of *household*. *Shaksp. H. VIII.*  
3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestic; belonging to the family.  
Cornelius called two of his *household* servants. *Acts x. 7.*